

To-day's Advertisements

ORDER OF CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL--17TH SUNDAY AFTER
TRINITY.

obtained from the Colony, and I think everybody must confess that the object is so worthy of all our energies that

support the institution within the Colony, but also to appeal far and near to their friends in every direction to help us; because this is not merely a local institution; it is the object of our mission, and we have been summoned to show our neighbours that England is a country that wishes well to everybody (applause). We are not a selfish nation; we do all we possibly can within our means to make our fellow-creatures in every part of the world happy and comfortable. If there is any object which has been set before us, it is to make the object of alleviating all this immense amount of misery which attaches to a want of proper knowledge of medical science, (applause). With these few words I will now call upon my friend the Dean of the College to give us his inaugural address. (Applause).

(Dr. Manson), who was received with loud applause, then delivered the following address:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The Senatus of the Hongkong College of Medicine for the Chinese has asked you to meet us for these reasons:—1. That we have a new and improved school of medicine has been established in Hongkong. 2. That we may have an opportunity of explaining to those interested in such matters the object, constitution, and plans of the school; and, 3. That we may enlist your sympathy and, at the same time, gain through you publicity for what we believe is an important movement.

In virtue of my office as Dean of the College, I am spokesman for my colleagues.

Although Hongkong has been a Crown Colony since 1841, and its population and prosperity have steadily and rapidly increased; and although hospitals for the sick have been established in the last 20 years established and are flourishing in nearly all of the Treaty Ports and in many

other towns of the Empire, yet, in Hong Kong, which ought to be a centre of light and civilization, it was not until this year that a Hospital devoted to the treatment of Chinese on foreign principles was opened. It is true that before this there were hospitals of a sort. But the Tung Wah Hospital, according to European notions of what a hospital ought to be, is not only the first of the kind, but also the first of its constitution and the spirit of many of its directors and supporters, closed to European methods of cure and administration; and the Government Civil Hospitals, besides having associations of a kind not pleasing or attractive to the native mind, is too rigidly foreign in its ways and means to be of much use to the majority of the sick Chinese. Attempts have been made from time to time to supply what was felt to be a public want, but it was not until February this year that they

received its justification; the beds were soon once filled and crowds of out-patients came for treatment. Its success was established within a month of its being opened. In this Hospital the care of the sick devolved on four of the civil practitioners of the place, on four of the students, and on a staff of nurses, dressers or attendants. To qualify the latter properly to discharge their duties, they require a certain amount of teaching which we have to teach a few, we may as well teach a large number. The same staff of attendants will do for 60 as is required for 10. Hence has arisen the idea of forming a school connected with the Hospital. The medical men, the students of the school, the dressers for a nucleus. The practice of the Hospital is simply sufficient for education for purposes; but as the task of teaching medicine and the associated sciences would be too much for four men, who have other duties

with them other teachers, each of whom has a special subject to attend to, one of whose previous training and his tastes qualify him to teach.

In order to enable them to receive instruction in English, a preliminary knowledge of that language is demanded of all students. In this respect, most of the have qualified in the Government Central School. There appears to be little difficulty in getting students; they are already numerous enough to form a respectable-size class. After a few or more years' course of study those who come up to a certain standard of proficiency, as tested in written examinations, are awarded a diploma, licence or certificate of the College qualifying them to practise in its name.

The Government of the College will be carried on by the Rector, who hereafter to be elected annually by the students, and a General Council of all teachers and graduates.

will meet once a year to discuss and decide upon the matters of general interest affecting the College; a Senatus, composed of the whole of the teaching staff, which will arrange the curriculum and the details of the teaching plans; and a Court, composed of the Rector, the President, the Vice-President, and a representative of the Alice Memorial Hospital, the standing legal counsel of the College, the Dean and a Secretary; the latter will form the executive.

Such, then, briefly, is the origin, the constitution of the College. The object of it, of course, is the spread of medical science in China, and the relief of suffering. It is, of life, and the spread of medical science in China, and the relief of suffering. It is, of life, the increase of comfort, during the life. The desirability of this passes without question; but I can conceive that the many, be objectors to Hongkong's addition itself with the task. They may say, we has the attempt not been launched.

(Shanghai, Canton, or some or all of those cities, or other centres of Chinese life? Were attempts at medical teaching have been made and are being made at these a few years ago? How far have they been successful? Have they been partially induced; and, principally, for the reason that at these places the teachers are too few in number—only one, or two, or at most three—a number quite inadequate for such an undertaking, even if backed by enthusiasm and health? That individual teachers have worked very hard, and have done some good, is a fact, and work is true. It is only necessary to read Mr Hobson's admirable labours; or to go to Kerr in Canton, McKenize in Tientsin, Myers in Formosa, and many others, I know, but none the less noble, to prove that there is no lack of effort. But the effort is individual and not organized. The energy, the caprice, or the life of the man, is what may, therefore, be inter-

rupted at any moment and the primitive
results dissipated. I have known in
times one, or two, or perhaps three men
who have thus devoted themselves to
medical teaching and medical work among
the Chinese, and who to me are the noblest
types of humanity. Medical Sir Galahad
they are; men who have turned themselves
in some wretched inland town, surrounded
by squalor, filth and disease; and there
away from all the comforts they had grown
accustomed to, away from companionship
human sympathy and encouragement, have
silently, steadily, and more or less suc-
cessfully pursued their lofty ideal. Such
men are careless of praise; they rather shrink
from it; they are silent about their de-

Exchange.	
Позвожа-Октобер I.	
London—	
Bank, Wire,	3/21
" On demand,	3/21
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Credit,	3/28
" Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/3.	
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On demand,	77 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight,	78 1/2
Bombay—	
Wire,	224 1/2
On demand,	224 1/2
Calcutta—	
Wire,	2 44 1/2
On demand,	224 1/2
Shanghai—	
On demand,	78 1/2
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